FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2026
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

CSS Constitutional Law Paper 2026

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	**PART-I MCQS MAXIMUM MARKS = 20**
PART-I (MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	**PART-II MCQS MAXIMUM MARKS = 80**

NOTE:

1. First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate OMR Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.
2. Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.
3. There is no negative marking. All MCQs must be attempted.

ZICOSH

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Roll Number

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	(PART-I MCQs) MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
PART-I (MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	(PART-II) MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

NOTE: (i) First attempt **PART-I (MCQs)** on separate **OMR Answer Sheet** which shall be taken back after **30 minutes.**
(ii) **Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.**
(iii) There is **no negative** marking. All MCQs must be attempted.

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PART-I (MCQs)(COMPULSORY)

Q.1. (i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Box☐ on the **OMR Answer Sheet.(20x1=20)**
(ii) Answers given anywhere else, other than OMR Answer Sheet, will not be considered.

1. **Why did the "Necessary and Proper Clause" in Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution later become known as the "Elastic Clause," and what does this term signify?**
(A) Since its flexibility allows the government to change and grow over time.
(B) It provided for checks and balances over the organs of the State.
(C) It established the supremacy of US Congress. (D) None of these
2. **In which case did the U.S. Supreme Court establish the doctrine of "*separate but equal*"?**
(A) Plessy v. Ferguson, 163 U.S. 537 (1896) (B) Brown vs Board of Eduction 347 U.S. 483 (1954)
(C) Shenck vs United States, 249 U.S. 47 (1919) (D) None of these
3. **Under which act did the British Parliament extend its own duration?**
(A) The Septennial Act, (1716) (B) The Parliament Act, (1911)
(C) The Act of Settlement, (1700) (D) None of these
4. **Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the President's assent to bills under Article 75 of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973?**
(A) When a bill is presented to the President for assent, the President shall, within 10 [ten] days, (i) assent to the Bill; or (ii) in the case of a Bill other than a Money Bill, return the Bill to the Majlis-d-Shoora (Parliament) with a message requesting that the Bill or any specified provision thereof, be reconsidered and that any amendment specified in the message be considered.
(B) When the President has returned a Bill to the Majlis-e Shoora (Parliament), it shall be reconsidered by the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament), in joint sitting and, if it is again passed, with or without amendment, by the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament), by the votes of the majority of the members of both Houses present and voting, it shall be deemed for the purposes of the Constitution to have been passed by both Houses and shall be considered as Act of Parliament.
(C) When the President has assented or is deemed to have assented to a Bill, it shall become law and be called an Act of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament). (D) None of these
5. **The doctrine of Separation of Powers was propounded by:**
(A) John Locke (B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau (C) Montesquieu (D) Thomas Hobbes
6. **In the English legal system, which landmark judicial case played a pivotal role in defining civil liberties and restricting executive powers?**
(A) Entick vs Carrington ([1765] EWHC KB J98 (B) Philips vs Eyre ((1870) LR 6QB)
(C) Governer Wall's case (77 U.S. (10 wall.) I (1870) (D) None of these
7. **Which newly introduced article in the 26th Amendment recognizes the right to a clean and sustainable environment?**
(A) Article 8 (B) Article 9A (C) Article 10 (D) None of these
8. **The Constitution of 1962 provided for setting up of a Council comprising the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the two next most senior Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of the each High Court. The Council could issues a code of conduct to be observed by judges of the Superme Court and the High Court. What was the name of Council?**
(A) Judicial Council (B) Supreme Council (C) Supreme Judicial Counicl (D) None of these
9. **The direct principles of state policy of Indian Constitution has been borrowed from:**
(A) American Constitution (B) French Constitution (C) Irish Constitution (D) None of these
10. **The constitution of Republic of Turkiye is a:**
(A) Religious (B) Secular (C) Impartial (D) None of these
11. **The constitution of is:**
(A) Parliamentary (B) Presidential (C) Semi-Parliamentary (D) None of these
12. **The constitution of Russian Federation was ratified in:**
(A) 1993 (B) 1916 (C) 1917 (D) None of these
13. **The supreme soviet of USSR is a:**
(A) Unicameral house (B) Bicameral house (C) Tri-cameral house (D) None of these
14. **The President of China is elected by:**
(A) The National People's Congress (B) Citizens of China (C) The State Council (D) None of these

NOTE:

i. **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book.**

ii. Attempt **ALL** questions from **Part-II.**

iii. All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.

iv. Write **Q.NO** in the **Answer Book** in according with **Q.No** in the **Q.Paper.**

v. **No Page/Space** be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of **Answer Book** must be crossed.

vi. Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

Q. No. 2. Critically examine the influence of the Government of India Act, 1935, on the Constitutional Structure of Pakistan. Discuss its continuing relevance in the framing and interpretation of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973.

Q. No. 3. Article 199 of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 confers wide constitutional jurisdiction upon the High Courts. Discuss the scope, nature, criteria, and limitations of the High Court's jurisdiction under Article 199, particularly in relation to the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, with reference to relevant Pakistani case law.

Q. No. 4. The Rule of Law is widely regarded as a fundamental principle of constitutional governance. Elaborate the concept of the Rule of Law in light of A.V. Dicey's exposition on the Rule of Law, and undertake a comparative analysis of its application in Pakistan, the United Kingdom, and India. Further, evaluate the contemporary constitutional status of the Rule of Law in Pakistan with reference to relevant judicial pronouncements.

Q. No. 5. Judicial validation of extra-Constitutional measure undermines Constitutionalism. Examine this statement with reference to Constitutional history and the judgment in Zafar Ali Shah V. General Pervez Musharraf (PLD 2000 Sc 869).

Q. No. 6. Enumerate and explain the salient features of the Government of India Act, 1935. Analyze its inherent weaknesses and limitations in the light of constitutional governance.

Q. No. 7. Principle of Judicial review is the cornerstone of constitutional supremacy and the guardian of fundamental rights. Elaborate on the origin, scope, and evolution of the doctrine of judicial review in the United States, with special reference to Marbury V. Madison case and its impact on the judicial functioning in India and Pakistan for the protection of Civil and Political Liberties.

Q. No. 8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:

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(a) Constitutional structure of China's Government.

(b) Salient features of the Turkish Constitution.

(c) The procedure for the removal and impeachment of the President of Pakistan.

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15. **Which statement about reforms in China during the 1980's and 1990's is most accurate?**
(A) Political reforms resulted in the overthrow of communism
(B) Economics reforms were more successful than political reforms
(C) Political reforms increases individual rights (D) None of these

16. **The current constitution of France is typically calling the Constitution of the:**
(A) Sixth Republic (B) Third Republic (C) Fifth Republic (D) None of these

17. **The preamble of the Constitution recalls the declaration of the rights of man and of the citizen from:**
(A) 1789 (B) 1787 (C) 1785 (D) None of these

18. **The parliamentary committees in French parliament are usually called:**
(A) Cells (B) Sub chamber (C) Commissioner (D) None of these

19. **Under the Indian Independence Act, 1947 the authority to frame future constitutions for India and Pakistan was vested in:**
(A) The British Parliament (B) The Secretary of State for India
(C) The Constituent Assemblies of the respective dominos (D) None of these

20. **In Mauliv Tamizuddin Khan v. Federation of Pakistan (PLD 1955 FC 240) the Federal Court upheld the validity of:**
(A) Judicial supremacy over the executive (B) The Governor-General's dissolution of the Constituent Assembly
(C) Parliamentary sovereignty (D) None of these

PART-II

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NOTE: (i) **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book.**
(ii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II. ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

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(b) Salient features of Turkish Constitution.
(c) The procedure for the removal and impeachment of the President of Pakistan.

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